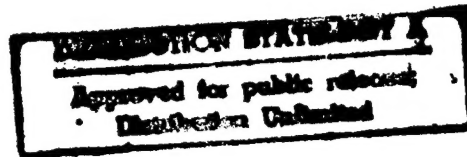


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4 November 1982



# Vietnam Report

No. 2407



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## VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MORE THAN 100 FULRO MEMBERS DEFECT IN LAM DONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "In Lam Dong Province, 137 Former FULRO Members Return to the Revolution"]

[Text] For more than a month, at the headquarters of the people's committee of Da Long Village the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of Lac Duong District held a class on the lines and policies of the party and government for 137 FULRO enlisted men who returned to the revolution in Dam Rong, Da Tong, and Da Long villages. Through study they were able to clearly understand the policies of the party and government regarding the ethnic minority people, the leniency of the revolution toward people who have gone astray, etc. The men criticized their mistakes and promised that they would positively engage in production labor, do a good job of implementing all stands and policies of the party and, if they learned of activities by the obstinate FULRO gang, promptly report them to the local administration so that it can draft plans to punish such people.

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CSO: 4209/35

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GAMBLING BY WORKERS IN HANOI DECRIED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" (Builder): "Take Administrative Steps..."]

[Text] A few months ago, in a house in team 22, Minh Khai Subward, Hai Ba Trung Ward, the authorities caught some gamblers in the act. In all, there were 16 people. Some were unemployed and some had previous convictions. But it was noteworthy that a considerable number of the offenders were state workers and civil servants in all kinds of sectors: materials, automobiles, film, translation, printing, railroads, tobacco, etc.

Recently the evil of gambling in our city (including dominoes) has been made worse by a number of gamblers and deceitful, exploiting gambling den operators. The authorities have promptly taken steps to bring to justice and educate many different people and groups.

In the incident in question a considerable number of gamblers were state cadres. The gambling, furthermore, was done during working hours. The authorities confiscated 36,200 dong on the spot!

Everyone knows that at present difficulties are being encountered in the lives of the workers and civil servants. So where did the gamblers get so much money? On the average, before being allowed into the game each gambler had to have more than 2,000 dong in cash.

At present, gambling is continuing to take place in many forms. That evil will give rise to other evils. Our people have much experience. Therefore, Builder would like to present this incident to public opinion, and recommends that the legal organs deal with it sternly to set an example. Furthermore, I hope that the organs and enterprises whose employees left their work during working hours to gamble subject them to administrative action for the crime of disregarding labor discipline. Only thereby can discipline within the organs as well as discipline in society in general be respected and the interests of both the offenders and their families be ensured.

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CSO: 4209/36

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### READER URGES CRACKDOWN ON COAL BLACK MARKET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Coal Making Its Way to the Outside"]

[Text] The Yen Phong District People's Committee in Ha Bac Province has frequently reminded the various villages to stop the buying of coal from other localities to operate brick and tile kilns. The district supply corporation has also issued a notice stating that it will undertake the task of supplying coal to cooperatives. However, the purchase of outside coal in the name of collectives continues to occur at many installations. Trucks loaded with coal travel from Quang Ninh at night to such villages as Trung Nghia, Dong Phong and a number of other cooperatives. Public security forces make arrests and local cadres quickly go to the district to interevene. The purchase of outside coal clearly supports persons who earn their livings illegally and impedes economic management and labor management.

In order to put an end to the phenomenon mentioned above, the Vang Danh, Mao Khe, Ha Lam , Coc 6 and other coal mines of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation must take steps to tightly manage coal and to manage drivers (including their use of gasoline and oil during the day). On the other hand, Yen Phong District must take steps to deal with the problem similar to the steps taken by the district public security force in the last several cases.

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CSO: 4209/32

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

BAC THAI MARKET MANAGEMENT--Bac Thai has conducted an investigation and adjusted the taxes and the products of 1,000 business households, prosecuted 300 cases involving speculation and smuggling. The commerce sector and the tax branch have given their attention to strengthening the organization, purifying the corps, exposing and prosecuting many cases involving cadres who have accepted bribes or conspired with dishonest merchants and strengthening the forces of the market management committees at more than 30 markets and inspection stations in Tay Nguyen City and the districts of Phu Yen, Dong Hy, Phu Binh Vo Nhai and Phu Luong. The marketing cooperatives within the province have improved their management and purchasing of goods for the state, thereby limiting the flow of goods to the free market. Since August, the marketing cooperatives have purchased and sold 60 tons of pork, 80 tons of manually processed sugar, 15 tons of dried tea buds, dried fish and so forth at prices 10 to 20 percent lower than free market prices. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 1] 7809

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FORCE TRAINING--During the third quarter of 1982 all units of the anti-aircraft force held meetings to discuss ways to win first battles and improve their combat plans. Various units have studied new combat readiness systems and strengthened their anti-aircraft battle plans in various new assigned battlegrounds. As of mid-September, the anti-aircraft force had organized 116 training courses for 80 percent of division officers and 78 percent of regiment officers and commanders of regional anti-aircraft units. [BK220531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/49

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BEN TRE STRENGTHENS PARTY COMMITTEES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by D.H.: "The Ben Tre Party Organization Formulates Cadre Planning and Prepares the New Party Committees on the Basic Level"]

[Text] In this phase of political activity, on the basis of thoroughly understanding the viewpoints and resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party, the various party committee echelons in Ben Tre Province have been concerned with the question of how to select basic level cadres for the years from 1983 to 1985 and how to prepare for subsequent years. In order to have a better foundation for evaluating the corps of cadres of the districts, cities and installations, the various party committee echelons have guided the key cadres of each party organization in the practice of self-criticism and criticism; at the same time, they have made everyone more clearly aware of the fact that the factor of decisive significance in every victory of the basic level party organization is having a corps of cadres who possess the qualities and skills needed to meet the requirements and carry out the tasks of the revolution in the new stage, the most important manifestations of which are absolute loyalty to the line of the party and steadfastness in the face of every challenge and difficulty. Through a review, the various party committee echelons confirmed that, in the recent past, the corps of basic level cadres has matured but that they still exhibit many shortcomings and weaknesses regarding their qualities and work skills. Building a corps of cadres who are firm and unswerving in the face of every challenge and who possess the ability to manage the economy and society is the requirement being faced.

Many districts and cities have undergone marked change in their selection of cadres for the new term of the party committees, such as replacing comrades who are in poor health, who are incompetent and unable to perform their task or who have a poor reputation, have lost their revolutionary will or become deviant with young comrades who possess rather high political, cultural and technical qualifications. Persons who are not qualified to be party members have been expelled from the party. Nearly one-half of the new party committee members on the basic level have been selected and virtually all of them have a level I or higher education; more than 30 percent of party committee members have completed

the middle level political program and programs at economic and technical management schools; their average age is 41 but some comrades are 25 or 27 years of age. In Giong Trom District, many villages have reduced the average age of party committee members from 43 to 37; of the new cadres, 12 have been assigned the task of serving as chairman of the village people's committee, 8 of whom are newparty members and 1 of whom is a woman less than 30 years of age; and all of these comrades were included in the training planning of the districts, cities and villages.

Through political activities, all cadres and party members have realized that it is necessary to always take the initiative in cadre planning in order to have an adequate number of cadres who possess the necessary qualities in order to meet the immediate and long-range requirements of the revolution.

In order to do a better job of preparing for the second phase congresses, the Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee has guided the district party committees of Chau Thanh, Ba Tri, Mo Cay, Thanh Phu, Giong Trom and so forth in gaining experience from formulating cadre planning in a manner closely linked to the effort to achieve the standard of a strong, solid party organization and to selecting the corps of new party committee members for the basic level. The province has also disseminated the experience gained in strengthening weak and deficient basic organizations, such as the party organizations of Binh Dai and Tan Xuan in Ba Tri District, Binh Khanh in Mo Cay District, Phu Huong in Chau Thanh District and so forth in order to provide detailed lessons in the forging and cultivation of qualities and work skills to basic level cadres.

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CSO: 4209/32



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HO CHI MINH CITY DEVELOPS BASIC LEVEL YOUTH UNION ORGANIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Develops Basic-Level Youth Union Organization"]

[Text] The HCM Youth Union chapter of Ho Chi Minh City sent 12 work teams to the precincts in the city proper to help consolidate and develop Youth Union bases in the small industry and handicrafts cooperatives. The precinct Youth Union chapters have many forms for drawing youths into such activities as holding discussions among youths in Precinct 5 and the young cooperative members' club in Tan Binh Precinct, holding skilled worker competitions in Phu Nhuan Precinct, the building of youth projects and youth production teams in precincts 1 and 3, Tan Binh Precinct, etc. Those activity forms have contributed to cultivating many outstanding youths to serve as the hard core in the production labor and economizing movement at the base level. The chapters of Go Vap and Tan Binh precinct held classes to prepare candidates for admission into the Youth League. During the past 2 months the production bases have added 93 Youth Union chapters and 152 Youth Union members. Precinct 3 and Tan Binh Precinct have each added five Youth Union chapters and admitted tens of Youth Union members. The Youth Union bases in the Thanh Xuan tailoring cooperative, the Truong My lacquerware cooperative, the Thang Muoi machinery cooperative, the Tan Tien wool weaving cooperative, the Phu Vinh children's clothing cooperative, etc., have led the way in production, ensured product quality, and contributed to strengthening the various aspects of management.

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CSO: 4209/35

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH TOURS SANTIAGO DE CUBA 15 OCT

OW170058 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 16 Oct--President Truong Chinh and his party on Friday morning made a tour of Santiago de Cuba, the cradle of the Cuban revolution and the second largest city, 1,000 kilometres to the east of Havana.

The Vietnamese guests were accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State; and Faure Chomon Mediavilla, member of the CPC Central Committee and ambassador to Vietnam.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Jose Ramonn Balaguer, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Eddy Fernandez, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and chairman of the Provincial People's Administrative Council; and many other officials and representatives of mass organizations in the province.

Soon after its arrival in the city, the Vietnamese delegation paid tribute at the Jose Marti Tomb in the Santa Efigenia Cemetery on the city's outskirts. Later President Truong Chinh and his party visited the July 26 City Schools, formerly known as Moncada Barracks, and its museum. Then they called at Siboney farm from where over 100 fighters led by Fidel Castro had started the attack on Moncada Barracks.

In the evening of the same day the Vietnamese delegation was feted by the Provincial Party Committee and Administrative Council.

CSO: 4200/58

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRUONG CHINH VISITS CASTRO'S PROVINCE

OW151533 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 15 Oct--President Truong Chinh and the other members of the Vietnamese party and state delegation left Havana yesterday morning on a special plane to visit Holguin, home province of President Fidel Castro in the eastern part of Cuba.

The delegation was accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Daure Chomon, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Cuban ambassador to Vietnam; and others.

The delegation was welcomed by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Guillermo Benitet Barbosa, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Ixart Cuenca Mastrapa, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, secretary general of the Provincial Trade Union Organization; Augusto Fajardo Pi, chairman of the Provincial People's Administrative Council; and other local officials.

Representatives of the local population gathered at the airport with photos, banners, flowers and slogans to welcome the delegation.

Young pioneers presented President Truong Chinh and the other members of the delegation with bouquets of roses and red scarfs.

Tens of thousands of people lined up the road from the airport to downtown Holguin holding up Vietnamese and Cuban flags and portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and President Truong Chinh, waving to the motorcade of the Vietnamese guests.

President Truong Chinh and his party paid homage to the tomb of General Carlito Garcia, a well-known 19th-century national hero of Holguin Province.

Right at the tomb, the Holguin People's Administrative Council held a ceremony to present President Truong Chinh with a replica of the stone axe, symbol of the province.

Augusto Fajardo Pi, chairman of the Provincial People's Administrative Council, said:

"We know that the Vietnamese people, a devoted and dauntless people led by a heroic, indomitable and invincible party, have made many sacrifices during their century-long struggle. We are bound to the Vietnamese people by unbreakable ties. The Vietnamese people set a bright example of heroism at Dien Bien Phu and in many other famous battles for their national sovereignty and for the cause of mankind as a whole."

President Truong Chinh expressed his thanks and said:

"I receive this axe with all my respect and profound admiration for the heroic tradition and the glorious present of the Holguin people. This axe is also a fine symbol of the solidarity which the Holguin people have always reserved for the Vietnamese people in our resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in the past, and in our present struggle for socialist construction and national defence, against the hostile policy of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces."

Yesterday afternoon, President Truong Chinh and his party visited an enterprise producing agricultural machines on the outskirts of Holguin. The leaders of the factory presented President Truong Chinh with a model of a sugarcane-cutting machine produced by the factory. On behalf of the delegation, President Truong Chinh presented the factory with some souvenirs.

Last night, the Holguin Party Committee and People's Administrative Council offered a banquet, followed by an art performance in honour of the Vietnamese delegation.

CSO: 4200/58

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRUONG CHINH VISITS SRV EMBASSY IN CUBA

OW211205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] On the morning of 19 October, Chairman Truong Chinh visited our embassy in Cuba and had a cordial meeting with the Vietnamese cadres, workers, trainees and students working or studying in our friends' land.

Comrades Chu Huy Man, Nguyen Co Thach, Do Chinh, Tran Danh Tuyen and Nguyen Viet Dung, members of our party and state delegation which was visiting Cuba, accompanied him. Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo and large numbers of Vietnamese cadres and trainees assembled to greet him and his companions.

In a warm atmosphere of family sentiments, Chairman Truong Chinh talked about the situation in the country and outlined our party's, armed forces' and people's efforts to surmount all difficulties and to successfully implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress. He affectionately urged Vietnam's sons and daughters living in fraternal Cuba to unite, to develop their patriotism and proletarian internationalism, to endeavor to train and to strive to outstandingly fulfill the tasks entrusted to them, thus contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries.

Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo, on behalf of our cadres, workers and students, expressed gratitude to the party and the state for their solicitude and promised to resolutely carry out Chairman Truong Chinh's earnest advice.

CSO: 4209/49

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

VCP SENDS GREETINGS TO TANZANIA--Hanoi, VNA, 19 Oct--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on 20 October sends a message of greetings to the congress on the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. The message says: "We rejoice at the achievements [word indistinct] by the Tanzanian people under the leadership of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by President Julius Nyerere in the consolidation of independence and sovereignty and in national construction, thus contributing to the common struggle of the peoples in Africa and the rest of the world to foil the schemes of sabotage by the imperialist, colonialist and racist forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress." The message wishes for constant consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and relations between the two parties and peoples. [Text] [OW200025 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 4200/58

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL CALLS FOR CORRECT VIEW OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Three Interests Within State-Operated Enterprises"]

[Text] Economic returns and economic interests are matters of major importance in production and business. In order to develop production, raise labor productivity and raise economic returns, it is necessary to establish the correct relationship among the different economic interests within society. Within a state-operated enterprise, these interests primarily assume the three following forms: the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual worker. Because state-operated enterprises are under the ownership of all the people and because the purpose of socialist production is to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people, these three interests are identical. The thinking in the economic policies of the party and state is to harmoniously combine these interests.

The most frequent deviation in the realities of production and business management is to only emphasize one interest. At one time, the interests of the individual were not being given appropriate attention, with the result that the zeal and enthusiasm of the worker declined. By tapping the initiative of the basic units and providing appropriate incentive, decision 25-CP has created an important moving force. However, due to shortcomings in the guidance of implementation and loopholes in a number of regulations, deviations have occurred in the opposite direction. Some installations, while attempting to overcome difficulties, have only seen the interests of the collective and the individual and have given light attention to the interests of the state; some places have put these three interests into opposition with one another. As a result, incorrect practices have developed, such as placing more emphasis upon subsidiary production than primary production; attaching more importance to the installation's plan for the manufacture of products by itself than the plan assigned by the state; pilfering or trading supplies and raw materials in violation of principles; and not complying with the regulations governing the delivery of products and the distribution of profits. These practices have harmed the interests of the state and adversely affected production, distribution and circulation.

In order to harmoniously combine the three interests within the state-operated industrial enterprise, several regulations have been amended and revised. Planning has the task of expressing the unified nature of the plan and encouraging enterprises to concentrate the use of the major portion of their capacity in main production while utilizing surplus capacity, rejected materials and defective products to expand their subsidiary production. Production cost accounting and pricing must insure that production costs are met and that a profit is earned. The marketing of products is carried out in accordance with the principle that all the products produced by the enterprise are sold to state-operated commerce agencies and economic units of the state in accordance with the approved distribution plan; the enterprise only markets consumer goods when the state-operated commerce agency does not accept them for marketing. Profit distribution is one of the fields that manifests the relationship among these three interests. This distribution must meet all three of the following requirements: insuring the sources of revenue of the state; providing appropriate incentive for enterprises and workers; reducing the excessive differences in income among enterprises and sectors...

Every installation must have a thorough understanding of the spirit of the change that has occurred. As a cell of the socialist economy, the state-operated enterprise has the task of organizing production and business in a manner that yields returns, implementing the state plan well, producing many products for society, contributing more and more to the state, improving the welfare of the collective and increasing the income of the worker. The management apparatus and the collective of cadres and manual workers are the persons that are assigned the responsibility by the state for managing and using all of the property and sources of capital of the enterprise in order to perform the tasks mentioned above. Fulfilling the assigned task is the most important interests of each collective and each person. As more wealth is produced, profits rise and discipline is increasingly upheld in production and business, the state, the collective and the individual worker benefit.

Economic interests are the objective of and the moving force behind production and business.

Only when there is a clear viewpoint regarding interests is it possible to take correct action.

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CSO: 4209/32



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON BANK ACTIVITIES

OW190447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently issued decision No. 172-HDBT on monetary, credit and payment matters in the days ahead. The decision says:

All monetary, credit and payment activities of the State Bank must be directed at supporting and promoting the development of production, expanding the circulation of goods, accelerating socialist transformation and helping to perfect the socialist management system.

Through monetary, credit and payment activities, the bank will develop its role of controlling and supervising economic activities, constantly improve the efficiency of capital, expand organized monetary circulation and repress and eliminate the bad practice of lending money at high interest rates. It will also fulfill its role as the center of cash, credit and payment in the national economy.

Along with fully utilizing the available capital of enterprises and economic organizations, the state uses the capital and budget invested in capital construction projects of the state plan through allocations and credit. Financial agencies have the responsibility to balance their investments and transfer these investments in good time to the bank according to schedule.

The bank allocates and grants loans, within the range of the capital transferred from the state budget. On the other hand, through the capital it generates itself, the bank develops credit extended for capital construction projects in the state-run economic sector not belonging to the state's centralized investment plan, aiming mainly at in-depth investment objectives and helping the collective economic sector build its material-technical base.

The bank must ensure, in good time and sufficiently, all reasonable requirements for liquid capital loans of state-run and collective economic units, first of all requirements in capital for production and purchases to put the sources of goods into the state's hands. The amount of credit must be absolutely commensurate with the amount and value of material supplies and goods pledged as collateral. The bank must make a clear distinction between the capital of the enterprise, the capital allocated by the budget and the bank credit and ensure rational financial relations. The bank shall apply interests and penalty on loans without material supplies or goods pledged as collateral and shall recover these loans fully and in good time.

Regarding the liquid funds which must be allocated by the state budget but which are not yet sufficiently released by financial agencies, the bank may temporarily advance them through loans so as to keep the enterprises' activities from being hampered and it should set up separate accounting. The financial agencies must refund these loans to the bank in accordance with actual monthly allocations. The bank should step up its attraction of remittances in foreign currencies by overseas Vietnamese, strive for international credit with a view to expanding foreign currency loans to enterprises and economic organizations so that they may import raw materials and parts necessary for the production or importation of goods and then pay their debts with export goods.

In order to be able to obtain foreign currency loans, the enterprises must work out concrete production and business projects, including their exports and payment of foreign currency loans, and submit them to the minister of the main governing ministry--in the case of central enterprises--or to the chairman of the people's committee of the province, municipality or special zone directly subordinate to the central government--in case of regional enterprises--for review.

After reviewing, together with the Central Bank, the need and capability of using loans with economic efficiency, the main governing agencies assign the plans and issue regulations to the enterprises.

In the use of foreign currency loans, the enterprises must comply with state regulations on control of foreign currency, bank credit and exports and imports. They must assure profitable production and business with foreign currency, pay the foreign currency loan, including both the principal and interest, and pay accumulated funds in foreign currency to the state in the form of right to use foreign currency.

In case the enterprises sustain losses in foreign currency, the minister of the main governing ministry or the chairman of the people's committee of the province, municipality or special zone must draw from the available foreign currency funds of sectors or regions to refund the bank the foreign currency loan, including both principal and interest.

Regarding private individuals or unions who have been given production and business licenses, the bank will give sufficient loans for production and business, primarily requirements in funds to implement contracts signed with state enterprises and agencies on condition the borrower guarantees he will pay back on schedule and seriously implement the state market control and tax policies. The prices to be used as bases for loans and for buying material supplies and goods must conform to the state regulations on price levels and distribution of price control levels. The state banks applies the interests in the following manner:

If the enterprises operate effectively, fulfill the state plan well, effectively use their available capital and loans, fully discharge their obligations to the state and pay back their loans in full ahead of schedule, they will be given favored treatment in loans, payment and issuance of cash and will enjoy favored interest rates equal to 75 percent of normal rates.

If the enterprises operate poorly and fail to meet the aforementioned standards, the bank should actively help them overcome their shortcomings. Should they fail to make progress after being helped on many occasions, the bank will apply such financial, credit and payment policies as enforcing high interest rates, extending loans under pledges and guarantees, partially or completely stopping loans. The enterprises must settle the money paid for goods according to obligatory procedures.

The interests to be paid on loans for production and business activities and normal capital construction in the credit plan may be based on the cost of products, cost of construction projects and transportation fees.

Loans resulting from the units' own shortcomings must bear interest rates two to three times higher than normal rates and these interests must be drawn from the units' profits for payment to the bank.

Loans that achieve high economic efficiency will have their interest rates reduced by 25 percent compared to normal rates and the income from this reduction will be added to the units' profits.

The State Bank has the responsibility of meeting--sufficiently and in good time--all reasonable requirements for the cash of state-run, joint state-private and collective economic units, state agencies, armed forces units, social groups and organizations, and private industrialists and businessmen, hereafter known as units. The units must open accounts with the banks and must seriously carry out the state's systems governing cash control and noncash payment. Cash must not be left accumulated in the accounts or expended in excess of the levels agreed upon with the banks. If the units and the serving banks fail to agree upon the level of cash left in the accounts or the debit level, they should report this to higher managing agencies for a decision.

The units must send cash plans--also calculated in terms of monthly cash--to the banks that serve them quarterly--and seriously implement the plans agreed upon with these banks. They must accurately report their cash incomes and spendings to the banks each month and the amount debited or left in their accounts by the end of the month. The banks must check and correct these reports in good time before continuing to supply the cash for the succeeding month to the units. Each year the State Bank must work out a cash plan to be presented to the Council of Ministers for review and approval along with the review and approval of the state plan and draft state budget.

The various echelons and sectors are responsible for satisfactorily implementing the planned cash targets assigned by the state. The private industrial, trade and service households having business incomes and tax levels determined by the chairman of the People's Committee of the province or municipality according to the guidance of the general director of the State Bank must report their capitals and open accounts with the banks to be issued production or business licenses. Those households which merely open accounts but do not conduct cash transactions or payments through the banks will be investigated and dealt with by the People's Committee of their ward, district or city.

Within the state sector, the state allocates and controls the expenses in the salary budgets in accordance with the level of plan implementation with regard to production, business and capital construction units, and in accordance with the approved salary budgets with regard to [word indistinct] units.

In the case where an enterprise reduces labor but still fulfills or overfulfills its production, business or capital construction plan, the bank still fully allocates the salary budget in accordance with the enterprises level of implementation of the plan.

In the case where an enterprise does not fulfill its plan due to objective and insurmountable causes, the bank will, together with the main governing agency, review and appropriately resolve its salary budget.

In the case where an enterprise has already reported its regular excess labor but its budget has not been readjusted according to the plan, its main governing agency must ask the state for additional funds so that the bank may make allocations based on them.

Each month the bank allocates the salary budget in accordance with the level of implementation of the plan. Each year the bank allocates the salary budget and makes the final statement in accordance with the level of implementation of the audited annual plan. If the final statement of the implementation of the production, business or capital construction plans shows less expenses than the planned budget, the excess salaries allocated must be recovered from the enterprise's profits.

The bank has the responsibility of participating in reviewing and recognizing the fulfillment by the enterprise of its production, business or capital construction plan. It must tightly control the use of bonuses drawn from the salary budget and bonuses drawn from profits in accordance with state regulations and must discover—in good time—and report to main governing agencies the violations of state systems so that they may be handled.

The units that have accounts with the banks must make payments through the banks. The units may make cash payments or directly transport cash from one region to another for payments only within the limits stipulated by the State Bank. It is strictly forbidden to advance or agree to advance money or goods—except for cases authorized by the state—or to demand payment by remittance higher than cash payment.

In the course of their activities, the units must not illegally appropriate each other's funds. They must promptly settle delinquent public debts and must adopt positive measures to ensure that their enterprises' finances are sound.

The financial agencies have the responsibility of allocating the liquid funds, the funds for capital construction and the compensations for losses and price differences according to approved plans fully and in good time. The banks must improve payment procedures, thus ensuring prompt, accurate and convenient payments. Should they cause delays and misplacements resulting in losses to

the customers, they must be fined according to the current state policy of material responsibility. This fine must be drawn from the profits earmarked for their reward funds.

The banks must strengthen their mobilization and management of the funds that temporarily remain idle in the economy and among the people. They must ceaselessly expand their loans to meet all necessary requirements for society funds.

The state-run enterprises, state agencies, sectors and regions must not take it upon themselves to mobilize the funds owned by the cadres, workers, civil servants and people for production and business except for the amount voluntarily contributed in order to join the state in building public welfare projects.

The cooperatives should strive to mobilize their members' funds in money, in kind and in labor with a view toward expanding production and business, and reduce their need to borrow capital from the state.

We must develop credit cooperatives in the southern rural areas and consolidate those in the northern rural areas so that they may act as assistants to the State Bank in the work of monetary management and expansion of credit in the rural areas.

The general director of the State Bank will determine the function, task and system of action of credit cooperatives and the system of compensation regarding credit cooperative cadres according to the general state policy toward leading village cadres.

Private individuals are strictly forbidden from engaging in monetary businesses and extending loans for profits. The regional administration has the responsibility to strengthen its management of the monetary market and deal with private individuals' usury activities according to the law for punishing the crime of speculation.

Regarding the management of the incomes and expenses of the state budget funds, the banks must control, followup and report to the financial agencies the submission by various units of their budgets according to schedule. When the units' accounts do not have sufficient funds, the banks will make payments in accordance with the following order of precedence: First, making salary payments, then making payments to the budgets before making payments for debts to the customers and the banks. They must allocate budget expenses according to expense regulations and restrict the approved appropriations of financial agencies to within the limits of the existing budget funds.

When the budget funds are insufficient or exhausted, the banks will immediately report to the financial agencies so that measures may be taken to handle the situation.

The general director of the State Bank is responsible for managing all phases of monetary, credit and banking activities within the range of the whole country according to the principle of centralization and unification. He is

empowered to appoint and transfer bank cadres up to the level of department head and director of the State Bank of a province, municipality or special zone directly subordinate to the central government in accordance with the general requirements of the entire sector.

The State Bank should improve its organization, business operations and eliminate unnecessary and restrictive procedures, and pay attention to training a contingent of banking cadres and personnel in politics and business operations along with adopting measures of payment for contract wages and bonuses in order to raise their sense of responsibility and the quality of their service to the customers.

If the banks render poor service and cause losses to the customers, they must be fined in a manner commensurate with the fine applicable to the units according to the aforementioned stipulations. If the two parties fail to reach an agreement on punishment, the matter must be reported to the economic arbitration council for settlement.

CSO: 4209/49

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Strongly Mobilize the Movement to Make Savings Deposits"]

[Text] Mobilizing and encouraging the units and people to deposit their idle money in the organ's credit union is an important policy in the over-all economic, production development, and economizing activities of our party and state. That is a policy of concentrating additional sources of capital to step up production and of campaigning along the lines of serving the economic-social development plans.

In accordance with that requirement, for more than 20 years now the savings deposits movement has developed quite deeply and broadly. At present, more than 8 million people in our country are participating on a regular basis and have deposited a total of 1.5 billion dong. Four provinces and municipalities have attained a surplus of more than 100 million dong; 33 precincts and districts have attained a total of more than 10 million dong; and 46 villages have attained a total of more than 1 million dong. Making the greatest efforts at the provincial and municipal level was Hanoi, where average per-capita deposits total 75 dong. At the district level the highest average -- 226 dong -- was achieved by Thach An in Cao Bang Province. At the village level the highest average -- 595 dong -- was achieved by Dang Hai in Hai Phong. Under the conditions of many difficulties being encountered in the people's lives and savings account interest still being low, those contributions are commendable. They have withdrawn some cash from circulation, reduced the pressure of the free market, contributed to maintaining living standards, and strengthened the spirit of economically developing the nation.

However, the results do not yet correspond to the actual capabilities of savings mobilization in the new situation. At the end of May 1981 supplementary regulations of the Council of Ministers regarding interest, bonuses, and the depositing and withdrawal procedures increased savings deposits. But the increasing of prices at a greater rate than savings account interest and inconvenient methods of collecting and paying funds have adversely affected the psychology of depositors and limited the results of the movement. Meanwhile, the people have considerable cash; many people use money to control the market and put their money into goods with the intention of speculating and hoarding; and many places have allowed the evil of lending at high interest rates to arise.

In order to overcome those weaknesses, in addition to amending and supplementing many policies regarding production, distribution, and circulation, the Council of Ministers has promulgated a new decree regarding the interest rates of money deposited in savings accounts and loans from the State Bank and credit cooperatives. The basic contents of the decree are that the interest rate on no-time-limit savings account deposits is increased to 12 percent, the interest rate on 3-year savings account deposits is 18 percent, the interest rate on 5-year savings account deposits is 24 percent annually; and there is a bonus of 100 percent of the amount deposited in savings accounts as of 31 May 1981. Such bonuses must remain in the savings accounts for 5 years before being withdrawn.

The new stipulations manifest concern for the benefit of people who deposit money in the present living conditions, and mobilize monetary potential to serve the interests of society. The implementation of the new policy also contributes to preventing bad people from using money for nefarious purposes and preventing people who need to borrow money from suffering losses, and causes money to be used for legitimate purposes.

The State Bank and the Socialist Savings Account, the organs responsible for implementation, must respect the rights of the depositors and create good service practices in accordance with the requirement of "Convenient depositing, easy withdrawing." But the implementation of that policy also affects many other economic-social matters, so there must be the participation of the sectors, echelons, administrative organs and mass organizations, under the leadership of the Party. Only by that close, harmonious coordination is it possible to mobilize a strong movement to mobilize savings, ensure the concentration of money scattered about in society to form a common source of capital for the great undertaking of building and defending the nation, creating the necessary basis on which to expand credit relations, manage and circulate money, and advance to resolving the problem of stabilizing the market and prices.

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CSO: 4209/31



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### YOUTHS ENCOURAGE TO PARTICIPATE IN SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "The 'Socialist Savings Accounts for the Future of the Nation and Youth' Campaign"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and Resolution 15/HDBT of the Council of Ministers regarding the promotion of savings, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the HCM Communist Youth Union and the Governor of the Vietnam State Bank have decided to launch a campaign among Youth Union members, youths, teenagers, and children throughout the nation to promote the movement to compete in production labor and deposit money in socialist savings accounts in order to contribute the positiveness of youth to the enterprise of building and defending the socialist fatherland, and stabilize and improve the people's living standards, while also creating conditions and helping youths take the initiative and positively build their future lives.

The campaign for youths to deposit money in socialist savings accounts will be organized into the "Socialist savings accounts for the future of the nation and youths," called in short "youth savings accounts."

That campaign has the objectives of educating and cultivating youths and teenagers and heightening their consciousness of self-reliance and spirit of economically building socialism; bringing into play the assault role of youths in production labor, in fulfilling and surpassing state plan norms, and in creating additional sources of legitimate income from labor so that they can deposit increasingly larger amounts of money in socialist savings accounts and enable the state to have additional economic development capital and serve social life; guiding and organizing youths and teenagers spend in a planned manner and economically, and deposit money in savings accounts in order to take the initiative in building the future lives of their families and integrate individuals with society and the great undertaking; and continue to improve the contents and forms of Youth Union activities so that they are integrated more and more closely with the social-economic contents and with the central missions of the nation and the rights of youths, and unify the activities of youths and teenagers to attain each objective on a national scale.

Young industrial workers, handicraft workers, and citizens set aside savings from their monthly or seasonal income or from income earned by working additional days or hours (savings workdays and hours).

Groups of working youths, students, troops, and teenagers set aside savings from their incomes for socialist labor, youth projects, economical salvaging, scientific-technical and literary-artistic awards, and for the small-scale plans of teenagers.

Youths and groups of youths who are working, studying, and living abroad deposit foreign exchange they have saved and money earned from collective labor.

For the benefit of the future lives of their children and the benefit of the nation, parents make deposits in savings accounts so that their children can buy study supplies and facilities to help the family.

All youths, workers, civil servants, handicraft workers, peasants and workers should deposit a minimum of five dong per month or 60 dong per year.

Each class in the general middle schools, colleges, higher schools, specialized middle schools, and vocational schools, each regular army unit and each Vanguard Teenager chapter must deposit at least 20 dong per year for each person from earnings from collective labor, economical salvaging, etc.

The Youth Union members in the Youth Union organizations in the industrial, small industry, handicraft, and agricultural bases must deposit at least 10 dong per person every year from earnings in collective labor and economizing in production.

At least 90 percent of the youths in each base must participate. At least 70 percent of the Youth Union chapters in each province, municipality, precinct, and district.

The national struggle norms are participation of more than 50 percent of the youths and teenagers, a surplus of 200 million dong during the first mobilization year, and 300 or 400 additional dong in future years, so that the total reaches 1 billion dong by 1985.

Priority in the use of savings account funds and interest is given to borrowing for investment in the construction of economic and cultural bases to serve education and improve the lives of youths. The Youth Union and the banking sector will discuss the use of funds saved by youths to construct model projects which serve to encourage youths in the long range.

The campaign will begin in September 1982 and end in December 1985.

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CSO: 4209/35

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DISTRICTS COMPLETE DRAFTING OF OVER-ALL PLANS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Some 227 Districts Complete Drafting of Over-All Plans"]

[Text] The nation has a total of 413 districts, 227 of which have completed the drafting of over-all district plans.

In the process of drafting over-all plans at the district level it has been demonstrated that the districts have similar characteristics in that they all have cultivation, animal husbandry, food production, and handicraft production sectors. They differ in that due to their geographical positions districts have either forests or seacoasts, or have both forests and seacoasts, and have different levels of development with regard to commodity economy. There are rather great differences among the various areas with regard to land, population, the scale and nature of production, etc.

In the Red River Delta the average scale of a district is 16,000 to 17,000 hectares of cultivated land and 180,000 to 200,000 people, including about 60,000 to 80,000 workers.

In the Mekong Delta the average scale of a district is 35,000 to 40,000 hectares of cultivated land and 130,000 to 150,000 people, including 30,000 to 40,000 workers. The districts in the midlands have an average scale of 23,000 to 25,000 hectares of cultivated land and 130,000 to 150,000 people. On the average, the 85 districts in the mountain-region provinces of the north have an average of more than 110,000 hectares of natural land, including more than 13,000 hectares of agricultural land and 40,000 to 50,000 hectares of forestry land, and about 15,000 people.

During the 1976-1979 period a number of places tended to form excessively large districts in order to facilitate the province's guidance or to have "complete agricultural-industrial" districts. The northern provinces consolidated 84 districts into 26 districts and the southern provinces consolidated 40 districts into 22 districts. At present, because the management level and the necessary material bases and facilities for coordinating work in the sphere of the district, a number of places have recalculated, readjusted, and redefined the scale of the districts.

The drafting of over-all plans in the sphere of the district creates a scientific, practical basis on which to use land, organize production and carry out a division of labor in the agricultural-forestry-fishing, industrial, small industry, and handicrafts spheres.

With regard to agricultural plans, the Ministry of Agriculture mobilized nearly 2,000 college-level and middle school-level cadres, who completed the plans in 1980. The other sectors, such as communications and transportation, construction, machinery, metallurgy, and forestry have drafted plans but have not accomplished much. The water conservancy sector has done a better job. Little has been accomplished in drafting specific plans in the production units.

Although the drafting of over-all plans is still at a generalized level, it has helped the district echelon understand and grasp the true nature of its potential and have a direction for economic construction and development at the district level, and also helps the sectors at the provincial and central level draft plans and carry out sector development at the base level in the sphere of the district.

However, there are still such deficiencies in the investigation and drafting of plans as still being low, failure to truly grasp the basic situation of grasp the basic situation of the province, failure to bring into play self-reliance, and failure to make progress on the basis of the land and labor and the existing material bases. In the plans there are many aspects which are not appropriate to the actual capabilities and they lack a suitable path of advance. The guidance of planning in the provincial and central sectors is not yet positive, which has limited the results that have been attained.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DECLINING QUALITY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Managing Industrial Product Quality"]

[Excerpt] The present situation of industrial product quality:

During the past several years the industrial production and export-import sectors of Ho Chi Minh City have developed many high-quality products. A number of consumer goods, such as beer and cigarettes for export, cloth, and soap powder are well-liked on the market.

But in general the quality of products is in a worrisome state, especially in the small industry-handicrafts production sector. Ersatz goods and poor-quality goods are rather widespread. In part, that situation is caused by such objective factors as materials not being supplied in accordance with specifications and in the necessary varieties, equipment and machinery becoming increasingly broken down, etc. But the principal reason is that the leadership at the various echelons and the producers do not pay adequate attention to the product quality work and do not yet fully understand that quality is a matter of virtue and conscious on the part of producers, and is a matter of life or death with regard to the city's industry.

During the past several years there have been many actual lessons regarding the painful consequences of neglecting product quality management. Ersatz talcum powder has caused the death of dozens of newborn babies. Ersatz whiskey, face cream, hair permanent lotion, western medicine, etc., have caused many instances of poisoning. Poor-quality bicycles have injured a number of people riding them. That is not to mention damage with regard to the economy and social psychology. The results of the quality inspection carried out at the beginning of 1982 by the central-level and municipal-level quality management organs are worthy of consideration. Specifically, the quality requirement ratios attained by a number of products were as follows: spirits, 46.8 percent; fish sauce, 76.2 percent; bicycle frames, 58 percent; sprocket wheels, 50 percent; bar soap, 60 percent; soap powder, 80 percent; and toothpaste, 67 percent. Bicycle chains did not meet requirements with regard to ability to withstand pressure, etc.

In order to evaluate the quality of bicycle parts, recently the Municipal People's Committee, along with the Quality Control Branch, the Motorbicycle-Bicycle Enterprise Combine, and the People's Committee of Precinct 11 carried out an inspection

of nine principal products in 106 of the 204 bicycle spare part production installations in Precinct 11. It was found that 35 percent of the installations were well-equipped, their level of specialization was rather good, and the quality of their products met requirements; 40 percent were rated as average and their products had not yet met quality requirements but were temporarily usable; and 25 percent of the installations were poorly equipped and their products were unusable, so their licences to do business had to be transferred or revoked.

A large number of examples may be given regarding the decline in product quality. Every day the radio stations and newspapers report on many specific instances, and the reports of the Municipal Industrial Service also fully reflect that situation. The results of the first cycle of participation in the Exhibition of Economic-Technical Accomplishments at the Giang Vo Center in Hanoi show that although the city's exhibit won a gold medal for artistic merit and decoration, its products won only nine medals. The people responsible for the recent neglect of product quality management are the economic and production managers and the people engaged directly in production. Primary responsibility belongs to the Municipal People's Committee, the Quality Control Branch, and the Industrial Service.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED SECONDARY PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop Secondary Production in the Right Direction"]

[Text] Along with principal production, secondary production is a component part of the production structure of each state-operated enterprise. The basic-level industrial bases, state farms, state forests, the enterprises catching and harvesting maritime products, the national defense enterprises, etc., must, and have many capabilities to, strongly develop the secondary products outside the plan missions assigned by the state. With flexible organizational forms and by using surplus, scrap, and waste raw materials, capital they created themselves, and their excess machinery and labor, the state-operated enterprises in many sectors and localities have created a large volume of secondary products to meet consumption needs, increase the sources of financial income for the budget, help tens of thousands of workers to have continuous employment, and add an important source of employment to set up three enterprise forms. But in addition to such activities, which are in the right direction, a number of enterprises have not yet implemented the regulations regarding secondary production activities. All the goods that are produced are not sold to the commercial organ. The quality of the products are too low but they are arbitrarily sold at excessively high prices. Some places have taken advantage of state materials and capital to produce secondary products. At times secondary production infringes on principal production and creates obstacles for the fulfillment of state plan missions. A number of professional units have also begun secondary production activities on their own volition.

Overcoming the deficiencies and continuing to expand the production of secondary products outside the plan missions assigned by the state is a positive direction. The enterprise directors have the right to determine the production organization forms and methods in their units, on the basis of respecting the current regulations and ensuring the good fulfillment of state plans. But due to the requirements of production and management, the expansion of secondary production must observe a rational division of labor between the enterprise, the sector, and the locality. The secondary production activities, integrated with the principal production process, must be balanced in a combined plan which becomes a unified enterprise plan. In order to develop secondary production in the right direction, first of all it is necessary to select rational production organization, consider the all-round effects, and correctly resolve the relationship among the three interests: the state, the collective, and the individual workers. Developing secondary production on the basis

of practicing economy, capabilities for making combined use of raw materials and materials, the full utilization of surplus and scrap raw materials and industrial waste, and the use of supplementary capital from profits or credit. Individual state-operated enterprises do not by themselves organize secondary production by retaining the waste materials and waste products designated for transfer to other production installations by state plans. In order to organize secondary production the installations must register their products and the products' production costs and selling prices with the management organ directly above it. With regard not only to principal production but also to secondary production, the enterprise must apply progressive organization and technical measures and pay attention to producing many products needed in the people's lives, with good quality and low production costs. The consumption of such products must be in accordance with contracts and be handled by state commercial organs.

Capabilities to develop secondary production in the sectors, localities, and installations are still very great. By bringing into play their right to take the initiative in production and commerce and, drafting correct plans, and organizing production rationally, under all circumstances the enterprises can both increase principal production and expand secondary production.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### FARMERS RECEIVING POOR QUALITY GOODS FOR PADDY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Prices and the Trading of Grain for Industrial Goods"]

[Text] The 10th month rice harvest is about to take place. Many cooperatives and production collectives that have implemented the product contract policy well have recorded significant increases in their yield and output. The general attitude is that of wanting to sell some paddy and grain in order to have money with which to purchase consumer goods. During and after the harvest, the grain sector generally brings industrial goods to hamlets to trade for paddy, a practice which is welcomed by farmers. However, in some localities, such as Thai Binh, exchange rates are not the same, stores set the prices of goods as they see fit and the quality of consumer goods is not high. In Dong Hung District, prior to the spring rice harvest, the grain store established an exchange rate of 13 kilograms of rice for 1 650 size bicycle tire. A number of stores traded grade 1 tires and many other stores traded grade 2 tires at this rate. After being used for only a few months, some of these tires went flat or started to come apart. In Vu Le and Vu Quy Villages in Kien Xuong District, the grain store trades one bag of Haiphong cement for 20 kilograms of paddy before the harvest; meanwhile, in Phu Chau Village in Dong Hung District and Thuy Quynh Village in Thai Thuy District 30 kilograms of paddy had to be traded to obtain one bag of cement. Black cotton cloth is traded at the rate of 10 kilograms of paddy for 2 meters of cloth; however, the cloth is pre-cut and many persons are unable to use it after they have traded their paddy for it because, when sewing clothing, they found that they did not have enough cloth. There are virtually no clearly defined exchange rates for the other types of cloth and stores raise prices as they see fit. This method of trade has caused farmers to lack confidence.

It is suggested that the responsible agencies re-examine this matter, carefully inspect the quality of goods before trading them to farmers and adopt uniform prices and a uniform method of exchange in order to avoid posing difficulties to families that have paddy to trade.

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CSO: 4209

Thanh Binh  
(Thai Binh Province)

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON WATER CONSERVANCY IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Specific Requirements Regarding Water Conservancy in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] During the past several years the provinces of the Mekong Delta have continually increased the number of growing seasons, expanded the cultivated area, and practiced intensive cultivation to increase crop yields. In addition to rearranging the seasonal structure and extensively applying advanced techniques regarding seedstock, fertilizer, soil preparation, and the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, combined with the production experiences of the people, the localities regard water conservancy as a foremost technical measure for rapidly and uniformly increasing grain output. The mass movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects in combination with land improvement and field construction has brought about real results and during the 1981-1982 winter-spring season increased the rice area to nearly 330,000 hectares and the rice yield to more than 1.1 million tons. The summer-fall and 10th month rice areas have also increased considerably in comparison to the past. Many areas in the Mekong Delta have persistently constructed and perfected irrigation systems, and are therefore able to control irrigation during the winter-spring, prevent drought at the beginning of the summer-fall season and avoid flooding at the end of the season, fully utilize sources of fresh water to affect tidewater and prevent salinity, purge alum, and drain waterlogged 10th month rice. Many new factors have appeared in the movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects.

The land, climate, and hydrology characteristics of the Mekong Delta differ from those of the other agricultural areas in our country. During the 6 months of the dry season the weather is always hot and fresh water is scarce. It is also the period during which the winter-spring crop is planted and the summer-fall season begins. Many localities in An Giang, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, etc., due to the building of many reservoirs, the digging of many canals and drainage ditches, and the mobilization of all irrigation pumping facilities of the state and people, were able to overcome drought, control water, expand the winter-spring rice area, and attain high yields by practicing intensive cultivation. The Mekong Delta still has very great capabilities with regard to changing growing seasons, increasing the number of growing seasons, expanding the rice area, and intensively cultivating

rice. But in order to transform those capabilities into reality there must be material-technical capabilities, of which the capability to retain water, conduct water to the paddies, and drain water from the paddies is decisive. The recent experiences of the winter-spring season clearly indicate that many localities can fulfill and surpass the cultivated area plan, but failure to stably control sources of irrigation water has led to reluctance to increase acreage or falling behind in the seasonal schedule. During the 6 months of the rainy season there is frequent waterlogging and flooding. Especially, when the Mekong River backs up during some years there is a large flood lasting for a long period of time. That period of time includes the planting of the 10th month rice and the harvesting of the summer-fall rice. Many districts, villages, and hamlets in the watershed of the Tien and Hau rivers have mobilized combined strength and embanked hundreds of kilometers of perimeter dikes and area dikes to fight floods and protect the summer-fall rice area, and have built thousands of large and small sluices and dams to reduce the amount of water in the low-lying areas and create a basis on which to gradually replace the long-term, low-yield 10th month rice varieties. In the coastal areas, the intermediate area, and the subterranean water areas, many localities have fully exploited the advantage of tidewater, dredge the existing canals, dig additional drainage ditches, gutters, sluices, impounding reservoirs, etc., in order to increase the area with irrigation and gravity drainage, while at the same time improve alkaline and saline soil, expand the cultivated area, and plant appropriate grain crops on wasteland.

In the Mekong Delta there are 2.3 million hectares of rice land. The central sectors, including the water conservancy sector, are responsible, along with the relevant localities, going all-out to develop as highly as possible that area's great, rich capabilities with regard to grain and all-round agriculture. Learning from the successful experiences, and those which are not yet successful, of the water conservancy work during the recent period, it is necessary to unify opinions regarding the requirements of agricultural production, such as planning and investing in construction projects, guiding and organize mass movements, etc., in order to increase work effectiveness. Because the natural conditions differ in each agricultural area and the cultivation habits of the peasants change, all-over water conservancy planning is tied in with the specific plans of each area, and water conservancy plans must be integrated with agricultural-forestry-fishing plans and communications-transportation plans. Only on the basis of that cooperative relationship can the water conservancy sector clearly determine the direction and objectives of its service to agriculture with regard to each season and crop, in the immediate future and in the long range, without hindering the other production sectors.

Implementing the motto "the state and the people work together," the water conservancy sector has specifically surveyed and planned each area and provided technical guidance, and the localities have organized and launched a mass movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects. In the sphere of the district, as well as in each hamlet and village, it is possible to mobilize capabilities to contribute additional on-the-spot materials and manual labor, and complete many irrigation and drainage projects that are appropriate to the characteristics of each area and attain higher effectiveness. It is necessary to develop to the maximum the natural advantages regarding tide water and sources of rain water by

means of small and medium water conservancy systems, which cost little but practically serve agriculture, while at the same time limiting the negative effect of waterlogging and drought. The Mekong Delta is carrying out the transformation of agriculture with appropriate forms and paths of advance. Cooperativization combined with water conservancy is the best condition for mobilizing manpower and wealth to strengthen the material-technical bases of agriculture, first of all by completing small and medium water conservation systems, improving the soil, building fields, and creating the infrastructure on which to build large-scale water conservancy systems in the future. As regards the existing water conservancy installations, it is necessary to supplement the drainage ditches, canals, and dams in accordance with the technical standards of each echelon and in a manner appropriate to the characteristics of the area, in order to fully exploit the crop irrigation and drainage capacity; avoid uncontrolled irrigation and drainage and have regulations regarding economizing on electricity, POL, and water; and clearly determine the responsibility, rights, and obligations of the people managing and protecting the installations. It is necessary to guide the urgent construction of projects now under way, with synchronization between the building and concrete-pouring phase and the soil excavation phase, so that they can promptly be brought into use. Under the circumstances of limited capital and materials and difficult transportation, the water conservancy sector, along with the localities, must balance the things on hand and invest in the construction of key, central projects, first of all concentrating on completing the projects to conduct fresh water, purge alum, drain excessive water, prevent salinity, fight flooding, create an integrated, complete system for each agricultural area, and serve as a base of support for the mass movement to build small water conservancy projects and build fields. The economic effectiveness of each project must be calculated and weighed, in order to avoid spreading investment evenly or wasting manpower, money, and materiel.

It is extremely necessary to create a new situation in the sphere of the district by combining the strength of the state and collective with the strength of the peasants' consciousness of mastery. On the basis of the mass movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects and build up fields, the water conservation sector must deeply study and carefully survey each area, carefully calculate each economic-technical norm, and cooperate closely with the localities in developing labor, materials, and capital capabilities in order to complete the existing system of projects and prepare forces to build appropriate large-scale projects in the future. That is an actual, scientific basis on which to promote water conservancy so that it can do a better job of meeting the requirement of developing agriculture comprehensively and solidly in the Mekong Delta.

5616

CSO: 4209/35

## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCES COLLECT 83.2 PERCENT OF AGRICULTURAL TAXES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 p 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Nation Attains 83.2 Percent of Agricultural Tax Collection Norm"]

[Text As of 31 August the nation as a whole had attained 83.2 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm. The provinces and municipalities in the north and had attained 100 percent, while those in the south had attained 69.3 percent.

In general, the tax collection rate this year is greater than last year. In the north, collections in August were equal to 110.3 percent of the same period last year. Nine provinces and municipalities -- Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Son Binh, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Hai Hung, and Hai Phong surpassed the norms of the 1982 budget. In the south, collections in August were equal to 96.1 percent of the same period in 1981. Eight provinces attained 70 percent or more of their norms. They were led by Tien Giang Provinces, which attained 83.4 percent and Cuu Long Province, which attained 82.1 percent.

Many provinces in the north positively guided the provinces in doing a good job of inspecting the cultivated area and in reviewing and setting up tax registers. Thai Binh Province, Ha Bac Province, and the municipality of Hai Phong completed their tax registers by the stipulated deadline. The provinces and municipalities assigned norms to each district at the beginning of the fifth month-spring season and stepped up their inspection and supervision during the implementation process. Therefore, in a period of only a month (from 20 June to 20 July) the municipality of Hai Phong and the provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Son La, etc., essentially fulfilled their fifth month-spring season tax collection norms.

In the south, many provinces guided efficient tax collecting in each area, organized grain delivery well, and promptly placed the grain in granaries. Tien Giang Province categorized peasant households in order to set collection dates, reward the families which did a good job, and publicly point out the families with tax debts. Hau Giang and Dong Thap provinces both inspected the receipt booklets, tax registers, and tax collection documents, and uncovered and dealt with instances of corruption. Because they paid attention to the proselyting and organizing tasks, in June alone the provinces of An Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap, and Nghia Binh collected between 1,500 and

4,600 tons of paddy. However, a number of provinces have not yet taken positive guidance steps from the beginning of the season or collected taxes from past years, even though there is a large backlog of debts; and although progress has been made in considering exemptions and reductions, there are still deficiencies which must be corrected.

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CSO: 4209/36

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SITUATION IN 1981 REVIEWED

OW180423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Station editor's review of Agricultural Production Situation in Vietnam in 1981]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Our country achieved very encouraging results in agricultural production, especially in grain production during 1981. For the first time, many planned norms were fulfilled. Despite many difficulties caused by droughts in many localities during the winter-spring crop season, typhoons and waterlogging in some areas during the 10th-month crop season, insects in a vast area and a shortage of material supplies greater than in previous years, our entire country still produced more than 15 million tons of grain, achieving an average paddy output of nearly 28 quintals per hectare for the 1981-1982 winter-spring rice crop, the highest paddy yield ever recorded.

The Red River delta obtained a paddy yield averaging 30.72 quintals per hectare, while the Mekong delta registered 36.5 quintals per hectare, the highest yield compared to previous years. The Nam Bo Provinces achieved more than 31 quintals of paddy per hectare, the highest yield after liberation. High yields were registered in many provinces: An Giang--47.3 quintals per hectare; Dong Thap--45.6 and Thai Binh--37.4. The average paddy yield was 35 quintals per hectare in 38 districts and more than 50 quintals on 125 cooperatives and production collectives. The districts of My Van in Hai Hung Province; Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy in Ha Nam Ninh Province; Dong Hung and Kien Xuong in Thai Binh Province and Dan Phuong in Hanoi City obtained from 40 to 45.5 quintals per hectare. The Xuan Tien cooperative in Ha Nam Ninh Province obtained nearly 7 tons per hectare, the highest yield in the northern provinces and the Dien Tho Ba and Dai Phuoc cooperatives in Quang Nam-Danang Province obtained 7 and 8 tons respectively.

Along with the production of farinaceous crops, we achieved fair results in developing the planting of subsidiary crops, especially oil-rich crops such as peanuts and soybeans.

The development of livestock breeding and production was higher than in previous years. At the end of July 1982, the hog herd increased by 3.6 percent, the buffalo herd by 3 percent and the oxen herd by 5.2 percent as compared with the same period last year.

As far as subsidiary crops were concerned, the decrease in the cultivated acreage was 80,000 hectares and that in production volume was 178,000 tons. This was a shortcoming to be remedied in 1982. Despite this decrease, we can say that important and almost comprehensive results were obtained in agricultural production in general and in foodstuff production in particular during 1981.

Along with production, the grain collection task was also stepped up. As of 5 October 1982, the southern provinces and cities fulfilled more than 80 percent of the 1982 grain collection plan norms; the Mekong Delta provinces, nearly 82 percent; Dong Thap, An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang provinces, 85 percent upward and the Nam Bo provinces of Thuan Hai and Lam Dong, more than 71 percent.

CSO: 4209/49



## AGRICULTURE

### HEAVY RAIN IN NORTH FLOODS 10TH MONTH RICE AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "Heavy Rain in Many Localities, Flooded 10th Month Rice Area Increases"]

[Text] Between 26 September and 0700 on 28 September the provinces in eastern Bac Bo and in the southern part of the Bac Bo Delta, Thanh Hoa, and the northern part of Nghe Tinh received more than 100 millimeters of rainfall. In the other places the rainfall amounted to between 50 and 80 millimeters. Places with very great rainfall included Coc Sau (Quang Ninh): 180mm; Ban Sang (in what was formerly Hoa Binh Province): 250mm; Phu Ly: 120mm; Yen Bai: 150mm; Pho Rang (Hoang Lien Son): 120mm; and Nam Dinh, 100mm.

During the night of 27 September and the early morning of 28 September there was heavy rain in many places in Thanh Hoa.

The recent rainstorms flooded 55,200 hectares of 10th month rice (not including Hanoi and Hai Hung and Vinh Phu provinces). 4,600 hectares of which were seriously flooded. On the major drainage arteries in the provinces of Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Thanh Hoa the water level increased by from 50 to 70 centimeters. The localities in which large rice areas were flooded are using all facilities to drain water and are giving priority in the use of electricity to the large drainage pumping stations.

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CSO: 4209/35

## AGRICULTURE

### FIGURES RELEASED FOR NORTHERN RICE CROP

BK210420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Last week, various localities in the north concentrated on harvesting the early 10th-month rice crop and planting the winter crop.

According to the general statistics department, as of 15 October, the north had harvested 89,000 hectares of the early rice crop, or 6.8 percent of the total area of 10th-month rice, or 47 percent of the early 10th-month rice crop. Last year, the north harvested 145,000 hectares during the corresponding period. The amount of early 10th-month rice harvested was higher than last year's, with some localities reporting yields of 28-30 quintals per hectare.

Owing to active prevention and control efforts, the area of the 10th-month rice crop affected by harmful insects and diseases has been reduced by tens of thousands of hectares compared to early this month. In some places, however, army worms have appeared.

Typhoon No. 7 inflicted extensive losses in Nghe Tinh Province and caused waterlogging in some 10th-month rice areas in Thanh Hoa and Ha Nam Ninh provinces, leading to a drop in rice yields. Various localities and cooperatives are continuing to inspect the fields and intensifying their rice-protection efforts until the crop is harvested. They are also evaluating rice yields and output to provide a basis for the formulation of income distribution plans within cooperatives and for fulfilling their obligation to the state.

As of 15 October, the south had planted 1,898,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice, fulfilling 93.8 percent of the norm. During the corresponding period last year, it planted 1.92 million hectares. Although the 10th-month rice planting season is already over, a number localities are still striving to transplant more of the late 10th-month rice crop, but the transplanting rate is slow.

The pace of cultivation of the winter subsidiary food crops, especially the subsidiary food crops, has been slow. This was because the current 10th-month crop was harvested 10-15 days later than the previous 10th-month crop, the weather was not favorable, many localities have continued to neglect

guidelines for the planting of subsidiary crops, and because the people still attach more importance to rice than to subsidiary crops.

As of 15 October, the north had planted only 36,000 hectares of winter crops, fulfilling 10.3 percent of the area norm. Last year, it planted 83,000 hectares during the corresponding period.

CSO: 4209/49

## AGRICULTURE

### CROPLAND REDISTRIBUTED IN TAY NINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Nghe Tinh Province Records Rather High Summer-Fall Rice and Subsidiary Food Crop Yields; Tay Ninh Province Coordinates the Redistribution of Cropland with the Building of Production Collectives"]

[Text] The cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province have finished harvesting their summer-fall rice and subsidiary food crops. Rice yield is 3 to 5 quintals per hectare higher than the previous highest yield.

Overcoming the difficulties caused by the prolonged drought, Nghe Tinh sowed or transplanted more than 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, which included 7,000 hectares of variety 75-10, in irrigated areas. The cooperatives have finished harvesting their summer-fall rice, with many units achieving high yields. The Ba To Cooperative (Hung Nguyen District), which lies in the low, swampy area and which used to raise a 10th month rice crop using local rice varieties, put 240 hectares under the cultivation of summer-fall rice, 140 hectares of which were variety 75-10, and recorded an average yield of 3 to 5 tons per hectare, an increase of 12 to 26 quintals per hectare compared to when 10th month rice was being raised. The cooperative's summer-fall output was 609 tons, which was 236 tons above its plan quota and nearly the equivalent of what its paddy output for the entire year used to be. The Dai Thanh Cooperative (Duc Tho District) raised summer-fall rice on two-thirds of its rice fields, achieving a yield of 57 quintals per hectare. The Dien Phu Cooperative (Dien Chau District), which lies in the area of poor soil and once only recorded yields of 18 quintals per hectare during its main 10th month rice season, has shifted to the cultivation of summer-fall rice and achieved an average rice yield of 3 to 3.2 tons per hectare. Cam Xuyen District, as a result of receiving water from Ke Go, transplanted summer-fall rice on a pilot project basis, recording average yields of 20 to 25 quintals per hectare, which is 10 quintals per hectare higher than the yield of the last 10th month rice crop.

Nghe Tinh Province has guided the farmers in the silt field and midland areas in raising summer-fall beans and millet. Huong Khe and Anh Son Districts planted

from 600 to 800 hectares of green beans on land that was once used to raise spring corn but then allowed to lie fallow after the corn harvest. The summer-fall bean yields of many cooperatives ranged from 8 to 10 quintals per hectare, which is 2 to 3 quintals higher than the spring yield. The output produced during the summer-fall bean season in Anh Son District was worth 5 million dong. Dien Chau District cultivated 360 hectares of summer-fall millet on a pilot project basis and achieved a yield similar to the yield of main season millet.

As a result of the summer-fall season, Nghe Tinh Province has produced hundreds of additional tons of valuable exported agricultural products.

Tay Ninh is a province in which large differences exist in the amount of cropland of households. An investigation revealed that the households that held much cropland only constituted 2.86 percent of the population but owned more than 10 percent of the cropland, or an average of 6,716 square meters per person. Meanwhile, 23 percent of the households had an average of 579 square meters of farmland per person.

Between 1976 and 1978, Tay Ninh mobilized farmers to confiscate more than 2,000 hectares of public cropland and cropland belonging to reactionaries and landowners, redistribute it among more than 3,000 farm households that had no cropland or lacked cropland and organize 2,000 work exchange teams.

In late March, 1981, the Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee conducted a preliminary review of the cooperativization campaign, setting forth many valuable experiences. One of those experiences was: as a result of not closely linking the campaign to have farmers engage in collective production with the redistribution of cropland among farmers. The cooperativization movement encountered difficulties and was not stable.

The Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee has reviewed and evaluated the cooperativization movement and the movement to abolish exploitation and redistribute cropland. Many districts and villages have reviewed the leadership of the cooperativization movement and the movement to abolish exploitation and redistribute cropland.

Following this phase of activities, cadres and party members voluntarily divested themselves of cropland that was over and above the per capita average and not being fully utilized by the labor within their families; at the same time, each cadre and party member was assigned the task of mobilizing and teaching families that still had much cropland that they were not fully using to share with households that have no cropland or little cropland.

The villages and hamlets have established cropland investigation committees consisting of representatives of the Farmers' Association, the Youth Union and the Women's Union, which have established the main recipients of cropland, consequently, the distribution of cropland has been carried out accurately, rapidly and systematically.

After conducting a detailed investigation of cropland and the families to whom cropland must be distributed, distribution plans have been adopted while closely guiding the distribution of cropland to each household. When the redistribution of cropland has been publicly announced, we have organized the delivery and the receipt of fields while encouraging farmers to submit applications to join production solidarity teams and production collectives.

Before carrying out the investigation and redistribution of cropland, An Hoa had organized eight production collectives but none of them distributed their products in accordance with labor. After carrying out the investigation and redistribution of cropland, An Hoa took 592 hectares of cropland from households that had surplus cropland and distributed it to 900 households that had no cropland or lacked cropland, including 57 families of war dead and war invalids and 30 families of troops. It returned to collectives 217 hectares and immediately thereafter organized three production collectives that practice the distribution of products in accordance with labor.

Within the province, 54 of the 82 villages in the eight districts and cities have investigated and redistributed cropland in a manner closely linked to building production collectives and building the new countryside. The three villages of An Hoa, Cam Giang and Binh Thanh have virtually completed the redistribution of cropland and the establishment of production collectives.

Tay Ninh has organized 151 production collectives, four agricultural production cooperatives and 1,135 production solidarity teams that operate on a stable basis.

However, the results of the redistribution of cropland in Tay Ninh are not many, the scope of redistribution is not broad and, at some times and places, the redistribution of cropland has not been closely guided.

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CSO: 4209/32

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--Minh Hai Province to date has planted 276,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, almost completing its planned area. The province has also harvested more than 8,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of 3-3.5 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 82 BK]

HA SON BINH GRAIN--As of 10 October, Ha Son Binh Province had delivered to state 47,200 tons of grain harvested from the 5th-month-spring crop, overfulfilling the plan norm by 3.2 percent or 4,500 tons more than the previous crop. The province is urgently harvesting the 10th-month rice in order to fulfill its plan norm by 15 November. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82 BK]

HAU GIANG HARMFUL INSECTS--Since late September thousands of hectares of late summer-fall and early 10th-month rice in Hau Giang Province have been ravaged by harmful insects. The vegetation protection sector and various districts are surveying the damaged ricefields in order to find ways and means to eradicate and stop the insects from spreading. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/49

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### HANOI ELECTRIC SERVICE REPLIES TO DISGRUNTLED CONSUMERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 4

[You Should Know column: "Electric Power Service Replies to People's Complaints"]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi Electric Power Service has received a number of complaints (directly or via the radio station or newspapers) from the people, cadres, workers, and civil servants in the Ham Tu Quan area regarding the frequent interruption of electricity in that area and the excessively low voltage when there is electricity. The Hanoi Electric Power Service replies to those complaints as follows.

The Ham Tu Quan area includes many collective housing areas of many different organs (the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bank) and housing of the people in the subwards of Phuc Tan and Chuong Duong Do. The area receives its electricity from the Phuc Tan station (which continually carries 20 to 30 percent more than its capacity) and a rubber-encased cable from the Hang Tre station to the Bo Song collective housing area.

Most of the people in that area pay for electricity according to their salary levels, so they use electricity very arbitrarily and wastefully. Nearly all of the electricity meters in that area burn out because of excessively heavy loads and must be replaced time and time again. In part because the transmission lines are old, and in part because the families arbitrarily hooking up to the transmission lines, the lines in that area often break and in some weeks the Hoan Kiem electricity office must repair them as many as three times. Due to such a structure of the electricity grid and that situation of electricity use, during the peak evening hours (1800 to 2200) that area often suffers an interruption of electricity for the following reasons:

-- The automatic circuit breakers of the stations kick in because of excessively heavy loads.

-- The workers of the substations must interrupt electrical service on a rotating basis because of excessively heavy demands made on transformers.

-- Transmission lines break.



-- In addition, when the Yen Phu power plant lacks sufficient capacity the main 6KV line supplying electricity to that area is also cut.

In view of the increase in secondary transmissions, in order to meet the people's electricity needs in that area, during the recent period the Hoan Kiem electricity office has:

-- Added a 160KVA-6/0,2KV transformer at the Phuc Tan station.

-- Laid an additional low-voltage main line from the Hang Tre station to the Bo Song collective housing area.

-- Carried out a major overhaul of the 560KVA transformer of the Hang Tre station.

After such positive steps were taken, after the beginning of July 1982 the supplying of electricity to that area improved.

The Hanoi Electric Power Service recommends that the organs with collective housing areas in Ham Tu Quan coordinate with the Hanoi Electric Power Service in drafting a plan to install meters for individual families. Furthermore, the Hanoi Electric Power Service recommends that the people, cadres, workers, and civil servants in that area heighten their consciousness of economically using electricity, not use electricity haphazardly, and not hooking up to electrical lines on their own accord, so that our Service can supply electricity safely and uninterruptedly to that area.

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CSO: 4209/36

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### NEW WAYS FOUND TO PROCESS MANIOC INTO FOODSTUFFS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Small Industry and Handicrafts column: "Food From Manioc"]

[Text] It has always been difficult to process manioc. However, the cooperatives, cooperative teams, and individual handicraft workers everywhere have participated positively, with many innovations, in the processing of manioc. For example, in Ho Chi Minh City, manioc is processed into flour, fibers, and waffles (80 percent sliced manioc and 20 percent manioc flour), and pressed fibers (80 percent manioc flour, 10 percent amidon, and 10 percent Chinese ginger). In Hanoi workers have processed very tasty "rice" from sliced manioc. The technology for processing manioc rice is very simple: a Song Hong cutting machine is used to mill sliced manioc to produce small, uniform manioc beads which look like rice grains. Many people have praised the manioc rice. In Son La, manioc noodles are made in addition to manioc flour. If mixed with cooked rice, the noodles are firm and flexible. In Hue (Binh Tri Thien), various kinds of cakes made from manioc flour have become traditional dishes. In Phu Khanh, Tay Ninh, Lam Dong, etc., the processing of manioc amidon (to serve the food industry and the processing of confections) is being developed strongly.

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CSO: 4209/35

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF POL URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Strengthen the Management and Protection of POL"]

[Text] The Chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on strengthening the management and protection of POL. The directive stated:

The Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of National Defense must strengthen their guidance and protection of POL, organize a criticism campaign among the key leadership cadres directly in charge of the management and protection of POL extending from the central echelon down to the base level; take the initiative in coordinating with the relevant organs in beginning to rectify the organization of the organs and units supplying POL (with attention being paid to the network of supply stations at the district echelon and the units in charge of POL at the regimental, brigade, and division levels in the army); review the ranks of cadres, workers, and civil servants, especially the people who directly manage, protect, receive, transport, and distribute POL; and assign the management and protection of POL only to people who have good political quality, have incorruptible virtue, and have a sense of responsibility, improving their knowledge and management ability, replacing the people who are unreliable, dealing strictly with people who violate state property or collude in order to slip POL to the outside or who irresponsibly allow the loss of POL, in order to enable the ranks of cadres, workers, and civil servants who directly manage and protect POL to be pure and strong and enable them to fulfill their missions. They must improve the structure of POL management, from receiving, storing, and transporting to distribution, strictly implement the four systems promulgated by Decree No 217-CP, dated 8 June 1979, of the Council of Ministers, and create work procedures for each task and each cadre. They must closely stipulate the system of unloading POL from foreign ships or from our ships and barges, the delivery of goods at the oil ports and the oil depots, and distribution to customers, and rectify the closely supervised weighing, measurement, and counting of POL at the POL bases. Along with the State Scientific-Technical Commission, they must rationally regulate, unify, and publicly post the units meting out POL to the localities throughout the nation. They must clearly determine responsibility for the delivery of POL in less than the stated amounts and of less than the stated quality by one unit to another unit (especially by a transportation unit to a consignee), including POL transported across borders. They must do a good job of managing equipment and facilities used to store, deliver,

transport, and pump POL: specialized fire-prevention fire-fighting, and communications-liaison equipment used in the POL sector, and design specialized equipment and facilities that meet technical standards. Along with the relevant organs, they must study the prompt organization of POL supply stations in the municipalities and along the major national routes, in order to reduce the transporting of oil drums along the roads. They must teach consciousness of protecting socialist property and the increasing of vigilance among cadres, workers, civil servants, and enlisted men in the POL sector, in order to mobilize everyone to play the role of collective masters, participate in the struggle to manage and protect POL; build strong specialized production forces, especially in the large depot complexes; and take the initiative in coordinating closely with the public security and army echelons and the relevant sectors in recommending positive measures that are appropriate to each locality, period, and task, in order to do a good job of fulfilling the protection mission.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for guiding the local public security forces in launching a movement to protect the security of the homeland in the areas with POL bases, firmly grasp the order and security situation, be on guard against enemy sabotage, and promptly uncover incidents in which dishonest people collude with bad elements within the POL bases to steal POL; for strengthening fire prevention and fire fighting in the POL bases; for coordinating with the local POL bases in building strong specialized protection forces; for carrying out internal purification, strictly implement the patrolling and guarding system, protect the security of the POL depots, stations, and pipelines; and for continually tracking down and severely punishing people who speculate in POL, engage in illegal livelihoods, and illegally deal in POL, and bring in police forces to directly protect the large POL complexes and have plans to coordinate closely with the local armed forces and the regular troops in protecting the POL pipeline systems passing through the localities.

The people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central level are responsible for checking up on and supervising the units doing POL work, strictly implement the management and protection systems; organizing protection in areas with depots, storage yards, ports, and pipelines; guiding the people's committees at the precinct, district, subward, and village levels in protecting state property and implementing plans to guide protection of POL in the localities; and guiding and fully coordinating with the public security forces, the local troops, and the self-defense militia in unifying plans and carrying out a specific division of labor in protecting POL. They must strictly forbid the illegal buying and selling of POL, deal with violators, and coordinate with the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation in consolidating management and caring for the living conditions of cadres, civil servants, and enlisted men in the base-level POL receiving, storage, distribution, and transportation bases in the sphere of the locality.

All of the organs and units using POL at the various echelons, especially in the sectors using much POL, such as the army, communications and transportation, maritime products, agriculture, etc., must consolidate their management organization

and exercise tight control in the receiving, storage, distribution, and utilization phases, in order to close off the internal openings, avoid large-scale loss and waste; and end the situation of cadres, workers, civil servants, and enlisted men in organs and units colluding with bad elements on the outside to steal POL.

5616

CSO: 4209/31

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### BRIEFS

CHEMICAL CADRES--In order to produce more chemical cadres to meet the requirement in the new situation, the Chemical Force Command has organized courses to train technical personnel from various units. The command has closely supervised these courses and has assigned many experienced officers and lecturers to train these students. Since early this year the chemical force has produced more than 200 chemical cadres for various units. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/49

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần An [TRAANF AN] Colonel

Deputy Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; he was interviewed about flood prevention measures and public security. (HANOI MOI 8 Aug 82 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Bộ [VUX NGOCJ BOOJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Cao Bang Province; recently, he spoke at a conference for peace and disarmament in Cao Bang. (HANOI MOI 5 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Bá Cán [NGUYEENX BAS CAANR]

Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; he was interviewed about public health during flood season. (HANOI MOI 10 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thọ Chân [NGUYEENX THOJ CHAAN]

Head of the Emulation Department of the VCP Committee; on 20 Aug 82 he attended a meeting marking the 15th anniversary of the Railroad 8 Building Company. (HANOI MOI 21 Aug 82 p 1)

Thích Minh Châu [THICHS MINH CHAAU], Venerable

\*Vice Chairman of the Asian Buddhist Movement for Peace; his interview on the role and prestige of Buddhism in Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 15 Sep 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Phú Chú [NGUYEENX PHUS CHUTS], \*Colonel

His article "Operational Staff Work in Modern Combat" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 38)

-Đỗ Văn Chung [DOOX VAWN CHUWNGF]

Secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Vice President of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; he was interviewed about cultural life at the primary level. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 7 (127) 1982 p 5)

Hoàng Đại [HOANGF DAIF]

Deputy Director of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended a conference to review the 1981-82 school year at the "10-10" physical education and sports school. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Sep 82 p 8)

Hà Giáp [HAF GIAPS]

Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hanoi; he was interviewed about his service's readiness in case of flood. (HANOI MOI 11 Aug 82 p 1)

2  
Lê Hồng Hải [LEE HOONG HAIR], \*Colonel

His article "The Division and the Building of Basic Level Units" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOK NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 2)

Lê Át Hối [LEE AATS HOWIJ]

\*Director of the Building Service, Hanoi; his article about Hanoi's housing construction appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 6 Aug 82 p 3)

San Hưng [SAN HUNGF] deceased

Member of the VCP; Principal of the Hanoi Political Middle School of the VCP; born in 1930, he died on 5 Aug 82 after an illness. (HANOI MOI 6 Aug 82 p 4)

Phạm Xuân Huyền [PHAMJ XUAAN HUYEEN], \*Colonel

His article "Offensive Warfare" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 19)

Đặng Hành Khôi [DAWNGJ HANH KHOOI] Assistant Professor

Director of the Military Medicine Council, Ministry of National Defense; his letter commenting on the format and content of HANOI MOI appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 22 Aug 82 p 2)

2  
Nguyễn Đình Lạc [NGUYEENX DINHF LACJ]

\*Director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; on 18 Aug 82, at a conference, he reviewed his Service's recent activities. (HANOI MOI 19 Aug 82 p 1)



Phan Văn Liên [PHAN VAWN LIEEN]

Deputy Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article on future planning in his ministry appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Lữ [NGUYEENX LUW]

\*Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; on 28 September 1982 his appointment by the Council of State was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Quang Nghĩa [TRAANF QUANG NGHIA]

Secretary of the Vietnam Water Conservancy Trade Union; his article "Strengthen and Build Dependable Irrigation Units" appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Aug 82 p 4)

Dương Xuân Nghiê [ZUWOWNG XUAAN NGHIEEN]

Secretary of the Vietnam Education Trade Union; his comments on a controversy concerning a teacher appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 23 Sep 82 p 7)

Trình Quang Tấn [TRINHJ QUANG TAAN], \*Colonel

His article "Main Features of the Organization of Leadership of the CP-USSR in the Soviet Army and Navy" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 57)

Nguyễn Văn Thìn [NGUYEENX VAWN THINF]

\*Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; on 28 September 1982 his appointment by the Council of State was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Thụ [PHAMJ VAWN THUJ]

Standing Member of the Party Committee, Hai Hung Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently, he accompanied Le Thanh Nghi on a visit of the Pha Lai construction site. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung Tín [NGUYEENX TRUNG TINS]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lam Dong Province; \*Chairman of the People's Committee, Lam Dong Province; recently, he accompanied Truong Chinh on a visit of the Army College. (HANOI MOI 5 Aug 82 p 1)

Trưởng Tông [TRUWOWNG TOONGR]

\*Deputy Director of the House and Land Service, Hanoi; his interview on housing repairs appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 6 Aug 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Quốc Trung [NGUYEENX QUOOCS TRUNG]

Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Hanoi; on 24 Aug 82 he spoke about conservancy measures at a meeting to sign the water conservance emulation agreement between Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Hai Phong. (HANOI MOI 26 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Trường [NGUYEENX DINHF TRUWOWNG], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Officer in Charge of Political Affairs, Army Officers School #2; he was mentioned in an article about his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Sep 82 p 2)

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; President of the Vietnam Youth Federation; his article "How Do the Committees of the Youth Federation Operate at the Various Levels" appeared in the cited source. (THANH VIEN No 8, Aug 82 p 7)

Nguyễn Vũ [NGUYEENX VUX], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Deputy Commander in charge of Rear Service, B.55 Div; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Sep 82 p 2)

Lê Mạnh Xê [LEE MANHJ XEES], \*Lieutenant Colonel

His article "Closely Aligning Self Defense, Militia Training to the Requirements of the Combat Mission" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 42)

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